



BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

Borough & Port of Folkestone

during the Year 1925,
and for the previous five year period 1921-1925,
with which is incorporated the Report of the
Senior Sanitary Inspector,

BY

M. G. YUNGE-BATEMAN,

M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H. (CAMB.)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

FOLKESTONE

Printed by F. J. Parsons, Ltd.,

"Herald" Office. The Bayle.



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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Summary of Health Report for 1926.

Borough	Borough of Folkestone
Area (inclusive of area covered by water)	...	...	...	2,630 acres
Rateable Value	...	...	...	£282,000
Population	...	...	...	34,250
Density of Population	...	...	...	13 persons to the acre
Total Births	...	543	(500 Legitimate 43 Illegitimate)	
Total Deaths	...	...	...	370
Birth Rate	...	...	15.8 per 1,000 of population	
Death Rate	...	...	10.8 per 1,000 of population	
Deaths of infants under one year of age	...	...	...	20
			(Legitimate 16, Illegitimate 4)	
Infantile Mortality Rate			Legitimate 32 per 1,000 births	
			Illegitimate 93	,, ,, ,,
			Total 36.8	,, ,, ,,
Diarrhoea Death Rate	...	1.8	...	,, ,, ,,
Cancer Death Rate		1.7	per 1,000 of population	
Phthisis Death Rate	...	.7	,, ,, ,,	



REPORT.

Borough of Folkestone.

OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
FOLKESTONE,

MAY, 1926.

*To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Folkestone.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the Circular 648 of the Ministry of Health, dated 10th December, 1925, and under the provision of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1922, the Annual Report for 1925 is required to be a Survey Report dealing comprehensively with

(a) The measures of progress made in the area during the preceding five years in the improvement of the public health.

(b) The extent and character of the changes made during that period in the public health services of the area (e.g. housing, water supply, sewerage, scavenging or refuse disposal, food inspection, or other services affecting the environment of the inhabitants; and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes, schemes for the treatment of Tuberculosis and Venereal diseases, provision of isolation hospitals, or other services directed to the prevention and cure of disease in individuals).

(c) Any further action of importance in the organisation or development of public health services contemplated by the Local Authority or considered desirable by the Medical Officer of Health.

This Survey Report accordingly deals, under the following main heads as set out in the above mentioned Circular 648, with:—

1. Natural and Social conditions of the area.
2. General provisions of Health Services in the area.
3. Sanitary circumstances in the area.
4. Housing.
5. Inspection and Supervision of Food.
6. Prevalence of, and control over Infectious Diseases.
7. Maternity and Child Welfare.

The continued improvement with regard to Public Health matters is very encouraging and shows that the Corporation is carrying on the various duties imposed upon it in the right direction.

There are, however, problems still to be encountered, notably:

- a. The provision of more houses for the relief of the present overcrowding;
- b. The duty of dealing with unhealthy areas;
- c. The extension and provision of relief for the existing sewer system.

These are among the more urgent requirements.

The responsibilities of the Port Sanitary Authority should be more thoroughly recognised, especially in view of the great increase during the last five years in the amount of food arriving, which has to be dealt with under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925. This necessitates a considerable amount of extra work for a staff which is only just sufficient for the needs of a Borough of this size and importance, without taking into consideration the work at the Port.

Hitherto it has only been possible for the present staff to carry out their duties at the Port, without neglecting their Borough duties, by the fact that the principle part of the Port inspection is done on the arrival of vessels after 6 p.m. i.e. after official hours. This is a matter of almost daily occurrence throughout the year, the staff having to be on duty continuously and thus entails a considerable amount of night work in addition to their daily duties.

The remedy for this is the establishment of a separate staff to deal with Port Sanitary duties only.

I would take this opportunity to express my thanks and appreciation for the continued support I have invariably received from yourselves and the various Committees dealing

with problems affecting the Public Health. Also I wish to record my recognition of the able and conscientious manner in which my colleagues in other departments, as well as all the members of the staff of the Health Department, have carried out their duties, which entailed much time spent in loyal service to the Health Committee.

I would also include in the above-mentioned recognition the able co-operation that exists between the Health Staff and the Customs and Immigration Officials at the Port.

I remain, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

M. G. YUNGE-BATEMAN.

Medical Officer of Health.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Physical features and general character of the district:—

Folkestone is essentially a seaside resort and is situated on the south coast of Kent overlooking the Straits of Dover. The modern portion of the town, which has a south aspect overlooking the sea, is built upon the East and West Cliffs. These cliffs are separated from each other by the valley of the Pent Stream. This valley runs in a north-westerly direction from the Harbour towards the range of chalk downs which protect the town to the north. The older portion of the town lies along the bed and slopes of this valley. The centre of the valley forms the boundary between the West and East Wards which lie to the south of the main line from Dover to London. On the north side of the line between it and the downs lie the North and Morehall Wards, the latter of which together with the West Ward marching with the Cheriton and Sandgate districts respectively to the west. To the east the town is bounded by the parish of Capel.

The geological strata visible are of the cretaceous age, with here and there superficial deposits of loam and brick earth. The town is built mainly on the "Folkestone Beds," the uppermost member of the lower green sand. These beds are about 90ft. in thickness; they consist of light fawn coloured sands with layers and concretionary masses of siliceous limestone and are well seen in section in the cliffs on both sides of the harbour. Below these are the "Sandgate Beds" visible on the shore where the shingle has been washed away. They consist of dark slate coloured clayey sand, which holds up a good deal of water that has percolated through the sandy beds above. There is consequently a tendency to slip in the case of the latter, and thus to cover and obscure the "Sandgate Beds" with the debris. These formations dip

gently to the North-East, and about half a mile from the foot of the chalk escarpment behind the town the gault comes on above the "Folkestone Beds."

The former is a stiff bluish clay 100 feet thick, forming a belt of stiff land, averaging half a mile in breadth, all along the base of the hill. It appears in section in the cliffs to the East of the harbour overlying the "Folkestone Beds" and dipping gradually till it reaches sea level in East Wear Bay beyond Copt Point. It eventually disappears under the "chloritic marl" which forms the base of the chalk. This marl is full of dark green grains of glauconite, and was formerly considered to be a local representative of the upper green sand. Above this comes the chalk escarpment which is the eastern extremity of the North Downs. In the immediate neighbourhood only the lower and middle divisions of this formation are present.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area: 2,630 acres

Population: Census 1921 (adjusted by Registrar General)
33,800.

Estimated 1925 (adjusted by Registrar General):
34,250.

No. of Inhabited Houses 1921: 6,927

No. of Families or Separate Occupiers 1921 ... 7,816

The Rateable Value for five years is as follows:

1921:	£273,840
1922:	£277,500
1923:	£278,300
1924:	£281,000
1925:	£282,000

The sum represented by a penny rate is:

1921:	£1,039
1922:	£1,087
1923:	£1,090
1924:	£1,119
1925:	£1,109

SOCIAL CONDITIONS INCLUDING OCCUPATIONS OF INHABITANTS, ETC.

The main asset of this town is its claim as a health resort and consequently over two-fifths of the residential population is comprised of retired persons or others not occupied for gain. There are naturally numerous hotels, boarding houses, and apartments let in lodgings, which give employment to some five thousand persons engaged in personal service which includes laundry workers besides others engaged in these services. This number will be augmented during the summer

months, when there is a large influx of visitors. Under professional occupations upwards of a thousand are enumerated, in the building trade there are about 450 engaged, together with 330 builders and decorators. 2,300 are employed in commercial, finance, and insurance occupations, 550 as metal workers, transport and communication accounting for 2,030. A large amount of employment is given under this last heading, by the working of cargoes at the port, which is in communication by steamship service with Boulogne and Flushing, besides vessels engaged in oversea trade with the French and Baltic ports, also shipping engaged in coastwise trade. The trade with Flushing has augmented in a remarkable manner during the last five years and appears to be still increasing vide the section dealing with the Port Sanitary Report.

These are the industries that employ the greater number of the inhabitants. There are various smaller occupations that account for the remainder of the population.

No influence of any particular occupation of those enumerated appears to affect the public health.

During the five years under review roughly 50 per cent. of the deaths occurred in persons over the age of 65 which points to greater expectations of prolonged life which may be looked for in a residential health resort of which Folkestone is an example.

The tendency is for a higher proportion of aged persons to congregate where they may enjoy life during their declining years, whereas the percentage is distinctly lower in industrial centres, towards which the younger adult tends.

Vital Statistics.

Births.

	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate Births	500	243	257
Illegitimate Births	43	26	17
	—	—	—
Totals	543	269	274
	—	—	—

Deaths.

Total	Male	Female
370	178	192

Number of Women Dying In, or in Consequence of, Child Birth.

From Sepsis:	...	...	...	...	Nil
From other causes	...	...	...	...	1
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	1
					—

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The deaths from these diseases caused 4.5 per cent. of the total of deaths. The 17 deaths which occurred were caused by the following diseases:—

Enteric	1	Whooping-Cough	4
Diphtheria	2	Influenza	8
Cerebro-Spinal	1	Diarrhoea	1

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age for the year 1925 was 20 — 6 males and 14 females.

The Infantile Mortality, based upon the number of births, i.e. 543, registered in the same period, was at the rate of 36.8 per thousand births. This is the lowest Infantile Mortality Rate hitherto recorded.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age: 20 (Included in this number are four illegitimates). This gives an Infantile Mortality rate of:

Legitimate:	32	per thousand births.
Illegitimate:	93	„ „ „
Total	36.8	„ „ „

Births.

The Registrar General's Return gives the total number of births registered, belonging to Folkestone, as 543, which is equivalent to a birth-rate of 15.8 per thousand, in a population, as estimated by him, of 34,250.

The number of births notified in the Borough during the year was 527. Of these 8 were Still-Births.

Deaths.

There were 376 deaths registered in the Borough in 1925; of these 58 were deaths of non-residents. Folkestone residents to the number of 52 died elsewhere during the year. Including the latter and excluding the non-residents the net deaths were 178 males and 192 females, making a total of 370.

These figures have been verified by the Registrar General.

The Death Rate for 1925 was 10.8 per thousand, from the Registrar General's estimate of a population of 34,250. This is subject to a further correction by standardized figures for correcting the Death Rate for Urban and Rural Districts with a population of over 10,000 at the last census. The factor for this district is given as .849. The Death Rate, corrected according to this figure, is 9.1 per thousand.

The percentage of uncertified deaths, i.e. deaths registered but uncertified by a medical practitioner or as the result of an inquest, is double the figure for England and Wales as well as for towns of a similar population. This is an adverse point in an otherwise favourable comparative table of the various rates vide following table:—

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1925.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1925, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1924. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	BIRTH- RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULA- TION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.		
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years).	Total Deaths under One year.	Causes of Death certified by Regis- tered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified causes of Death.	
England and Wales	18.3	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.32	0.47	8.4	75	92.1	6.9	1.0	
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	18.8	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.15	0.09	0.30	0.43	10.3	79	92.1	7.3	0.6	
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000)	18.3	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.31	0.38	7.6	74	93.0	5.9	1.1	
London	18.0	11.7	0.01	00.0	0.08	0.02	0.19	0.11	0.23	0.46	10.6	67	91.1	8.9	0.0	
Folkestone	15.8	9.1	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.05	0.23	0.34	1.8	37	90.8	6.5	2.1	

**Causes of Death in Folkestone M.B., 1925, per Registrar
General's Return.**

CAUSES OF DEATH.					MALE.	FEMALE.
All Causes	...	...	...	...	178	192
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	1	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	2	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	2
Influenza	...	...	...	...	3	5
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	..
Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	18	6
Other Tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	4	2
Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	29	32
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	2	1
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c	...	...	...	...	10	11
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	19	31
Arterio Sclerosis	...	...	...	...	6	7
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	14	19
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	5	9
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	1	2
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	...	4	1
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis and typhlitis	...	...	...	...	2	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	2	...
Acute and chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	2	2
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	6	10
Suicide	...	...	...	...	4	1
Other Deaths from Violence	...	...	...	...	6	6
Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	36	37
Causes ill-defined or unknown.	...	...	...	...	1	1
Special causes (included above)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomylitis	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	...	{ Total Illegitimate		...	6	14
	...			...	...	4
Total Births	...	...	...	...	269	274
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	243	257
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	26	17
Population	...	...	...	...	34,250	

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year, 1925.

Causes of Death.	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Influenza	8	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	4
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	24	...	...	...	1	6	14	2	1
Other Tuberculous diseases	7	...	2	1	...	3	1	1	...
Cancer, malignant disease	59	...	...	...	...	...	5	26	28
Rheumatic Fever	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Diabetes	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	21
Heart Diseases	44	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	30
Arterio Sclerosis	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7
Bronchitis	35	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	31
Pneumonia (all forms)	15	1	1	...	3	1	...	3	6
Other Respiratory diseases	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	15	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Other Deaths of Violence	12	...	...	1	1	2	6	...	2
Other Defined Diseases	73	2	...	1	1	...	7	18	44
Causes ill-defined or unknown ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special causes (included above) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polioomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polioencephalitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	368	19	9	4	10	13	43	84	186

Infantile Deaths, 1925.

Causes of Death.		Under 1 week.	1 to 2 weeks.	2 to 3 weeks.	3 to 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1 to 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 to 9 months.	9 to 12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformation	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3
Premature Birth	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	6
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3
All causes / certified	...	7	1	...	...	8	5	2	...	3	18
(uncertified)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Grand Totals		7	1	...	...	8	6	2	...	3	19

Tuberculosis.
(New Cases and Mortality during 1925).

Age-Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	...	2	...
5	...	2	4	4	...	...	...	...
10	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	...
15	...	3	1	2	1	1	1	1
20	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	...
25	...	7	...	3	6	1	...	...
35	...	*3	...	...	5	2	...	1
45	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
55	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
65 and upwards	1	...	...	...
Totals...	30	24	10	11	18	6	4	2

Of the above 75 cases notified, the following were reported as admitted to Institutions during the year:

13	5	Nil	2	..	Total 20.
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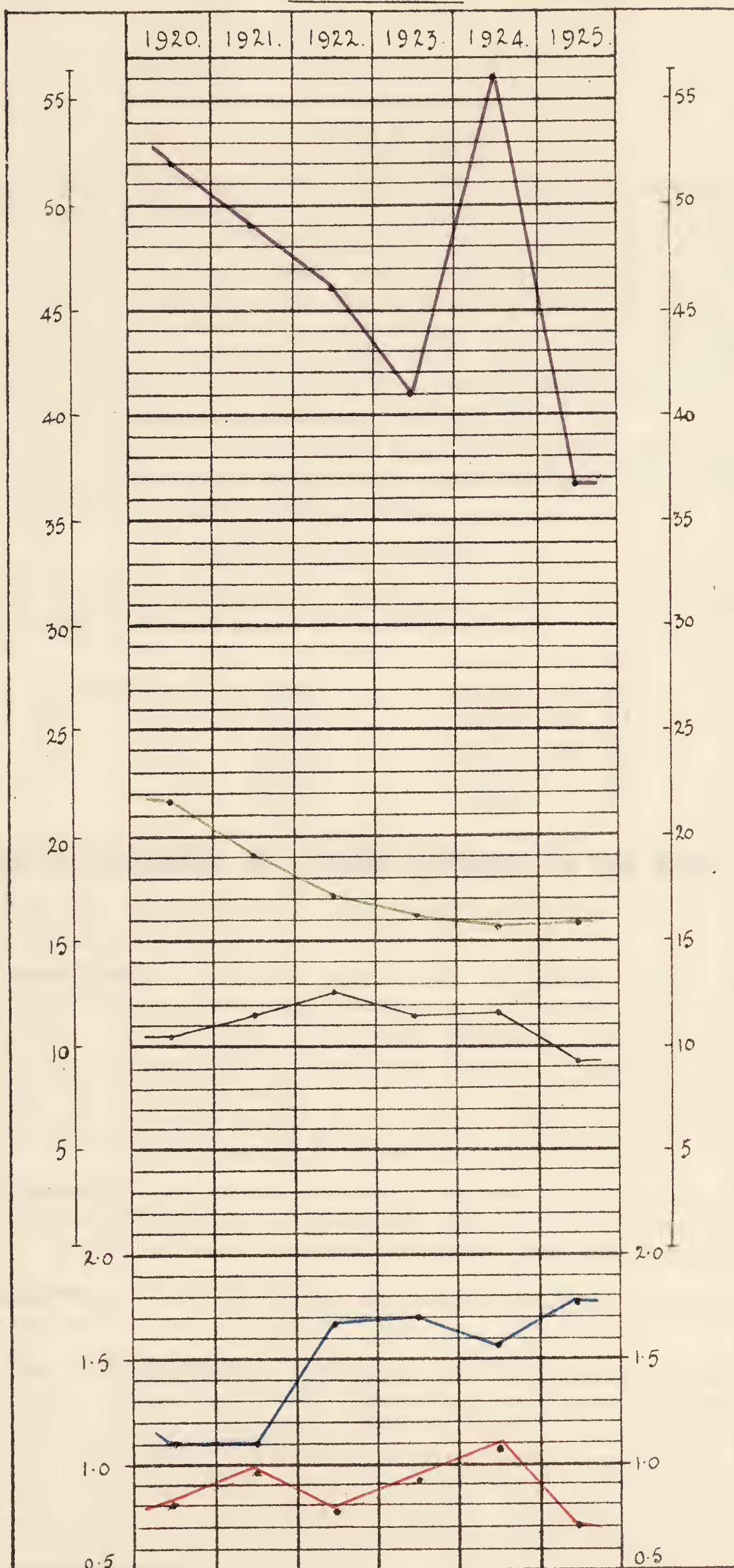
* NOTE:—Includes one case notified after death in this group.

Cases of Infectious Diseases, other than Tuberculous, Notified during the Year 1925

Notifiable Diseases.	Number of Cases Notified.														
	At Ages—Years.														
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	Admit- ted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever ...	47	...	...	1	...	1	25	11	6	3	...	...	...	44	...
Diphtheria ...	29	...	...	...	2	1	16	9	...	1	...	...	...	35	2
Enteric Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	3	...
Erysipelas ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	129	...	...	1	1	5	70	48	2	2	...	...	...	4	...
Pneumonia ...	22	3	1	...	...	1	3	2	...	1	4	2	5	5	15
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Malaria Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	245	11	1	2	3	8	114	71	8	13	6	3	5	92	19

BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES

1920-1925.



		RATES recorded during past 34 years :-			
		Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
BIRTH RATE	(per 1000 of pop.)	20.3	25.5 (1892)	15.6 (1924).	
DEATH RATE	(per 1000 of pop.)	12.3	15.2 (1915, 1917).	9.1 (1925).	
INFANTILE DEATH RATE	(per 1000 births)	99.1	178.2 (1898).	36.8 (1925).	
		RATES recorded during past 15 years :-			
		Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
1515 DEATH RATE	(per 1000 pop.)	0.87	1.8 (1918)	0.6 (1919).	
PER DEATH RATE	(per 1000 pop.)	1.4	1.78 (1925)	1.1 (5 years)	

POPULATION.

According to the Registrar General's return the population of Folkestone is given as 34,250 for the year 1925. This appears to be considerably below my estimate, for the reason that since the census of 1921 some 330 houses have been erected and occupied. Also the conversion of a quantity of residential houses, formerly occupied by one family, into flats or maisonnettes, accommodating from two to five families, has had a considerable effect in increasing the population, as well as the density of population on an area.

It is difficult to estimate the exact increase in the population, but I am of the opinion it is more likely to be in the neighbourhood of 36,000 than 34,000.

POOR LAW RELIEF.

The amount of Poor Law Relief for the Parish of Folkestone for the past five years is as follows:—

		£	s.	d.
For the year 1921	...	3,084	3	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ 1922	...	3,941	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ 1923	...	4,717	6	11
„ 1924	...	4,968	6	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ 1925	...	4,801	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Hospitals subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council.

Tuberculosis.—Accommodation is available under the Kent County Council scheme for the above disease at various Institutions and Hospitals. Locally the Royal Victoria Hospital has accommodation under the Kent County Council scheme for six patients, non-pulmonary. Also such cases are admitted to the Barnardo Bruce-Porter Convalescent Home, situated on the East Cliff, which has 42 beds available for children.

Maternity.—An arrangement is in existence with the Royal Victoria Hospital for abnormal cases to be admitted on Hospital letters without subsidy from the Local Authority.

Children.—A similar arrangement exists for the treatment of crippled children.

Fever.—Sanatorium.—Provision for the accommodation and isolation of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric patients is provided in this institution, which stands enclosed by an iron fence in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground on the Eastern boundary of the town. The building consists of an administrative block 4 ward blocks, a porter's lodge, laundry, mortuary, a disinfecting chamber with Thresh's steam disinfecter, boiler house and carriage lodge.

The four separate blocks since the demolition of the old corrugated iron block, are the:—

Scarlet Fever Block	14 beds
Enteric Block	12 „
Diphtheria Block (ex-Military) ...	22 „
Miscellaneous cases Block (ex-Military)	22 „
	—
	70 „
	—

The number required on the basis of 2 beds per 1,000 of the population for infectious diseases, is 66, leaving a surplus of 4 beds, which is about sufficient to meet the requirements for such military cases as occur in the Shorncliffe area, and also civilians from the Sandgate Urban District with whose Council an agreement exists for taking the above diseases from that district, a charge being made of £2. 16s. a week for each patient.

The establishment of Nursing Staff consists of the Matron, 1 Sister, 1 Staff Nurse, 5 Probationers, 2 Ward Maids, 1 Laundry Maid, 1 Cook, 1 Kitchen Maid, 1 Domestic Maid, 1 casual at one or two days per week, Porter and Wife, Gardener, and Boilerman.

The manner in which the staff have carried out their duties, has been most satisfactory, and in every way commendable, as is evidenced by the rare occasion of return cases or those due to cross infection.

The following cases were admitted during year:—

CIVILIANS.

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
Scarlet Fever	44	44	—
Scarlet Fever (suspects) ...	5	5	—
Diphtheria	35	34	1
Diphtheria (suspect)	5	5	—
Enteric Fever (suspect) ...	1	1	—
German Measles	4	4	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	1	—	1
Tubercular Meningitis ...	1	—	1
Whooping Cough	1	1	—
Influenza	3	2	—
Varicella	3	3	—
Broncho-Pneumonia	1	1	1
	—	—	—
	104	100	4
	—	—	—

FROM OUTSIDE DISTRICTS.

DUKE OF YORK'S CAMP:—

			Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	1	1	—
Measles	...	...	1	1	—
Septic Throat	...	...	1	1	—

SANDGATE:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	12	12	—
Diphtheria	...	...	1	1	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	1	1	—
			—	—	—
			17	17	—
			—	—	—

MILITARY.

			Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
Diphtheria	...	...	1	1	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	2	2	—
Erysipelas	...	...	1	1	—
			—	—	—
			4	4	—
			—	—	—

SUMMARY OF ADMISSIONS.

			Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
Civilians	...	...	104	100	4
From outside Borough	...	...	17	17	—
Military	...	...	4	4	—
			—	—	—
			125	121	4
			—	—	—

Of the whole, 27 were attended by the Medical Officer of Health.

Small-pox Hospital.—Provision is made for the isolation of cases of small-pox at the Small-pox Hospital situated at the foot of the hills on the Dover Road, about a quarter-a-mile N.E. of the town, and consisting of two blocks, one of which was erected in 1915. The original structure, which is of wood, contains two wards, kitchen, bathroom, etc., and the second block, three bedrooms, kitchen-dining-room, bathroom, and the necessary offices for the nursing and administrative staff.

In 1924 two additional blocks were erected each providing accommodation for eight patients (1 for males and 1 for females), also a block for extra nursing staff. A laundry, disinfecting chamber, and mortuary have also been provided, Nissen huts being used for the purpose, in addition to the boiler house which was reported last year. We have now accommodation for 20 patients,

The provision of this extra accommodation has become necessary owing to the neglect of the public to provide immunity against Small-pox by vaccination and re-vaccination, together with the fact that Small-pox may be considered endemic in England, and increased facilities for introduction of the disease from abroad through the Port, make this provision more imperative.

Water is obtained from a well sunk in the chalk, from which it is pumped by a windmill, to a tank, holding 7,000 gallons, whence it is supplied by gravity to both blocks.

Hot water is available from a boiler for baths, etc., and a small cremator has been installed for the destruction of pail and other refuse. Liquid sewage is treated by passing through a septic tank.

A system of lighting is urgently required in the new blocks.

A disinfectant is also much needed to render the establishment self-contained.

Vaccination.

The figures in the following table will give some idea of the paucity of infants vaccinated during the past thirteen years:—

Year.	Primary Vaccinations.	No. of Births Registered.	Percentage Vaccinated.
1913	231	612	37
1914	215	605	35
1915	219	656	33
1916	255	812	31
1917	268	684	39
1918	209	595	35
1919	223	648	34
1920	247	724	34
1921	174	610	28
1922	210	579	36
1923	247	551	44
1924	231	533	43
1925	200	543	36

This shows a marked decrease on the last two years, notwithstanding the propaganda work which is carried on by the Health Visitors, and indicates the apathy which the general public shows towards the only proved preventive against this scourge.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children in the District:—

Such cases as occur are sent to the Elham Board of Guardians at Hill House, Etching Hill, through the instrumentality of St. Agnes Rescue Home.

Ambulance Facilities:

(a) Infectious cases:—An Ambulance is provided by the Corporation and steps are being taken to provide a more modern type to replace the existing motor ambulance which is unsatisfactory.

(b) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases:—A motor ambulance is available for the above-mentioned class of cases. This is kept at the Fire Station.

Clinic and Treatment Centres:—Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.—Established at the Public Health Department at Foord Road. The two Health Visitors, Mrs. Sievwright and Miss Collier, attend daily to give advice. The Clinic is held on two afternoons in the week, Monday and Thursday, at which the Assistant Medical Officer of Health attends, Monday session being for ante-natal cases and children under school age. The Thursday session is reserved for nursing mothers and infants.

At the Centre two rooms are available, one for the consulting room, the other for undressing and weighing the babies, the central hall being used as a waiting room where mothers are able, through the generosity of the ladies of the Welfare Committee, to obtain refreshments. The Centre is provided by the Health Committee of the Local Authority.

The following arrangements have been made with a view to giving facilities, in needful cases, in obtaining proper attention at childbirth and affording dental treatment to nursing and expectant mothers, viz:—

(a) In abnormal cases attended by midwives, the Kent County Council authorises the calling in of a doctor, and the fee will be paid in necessitous cases.

(b) A contribution not to exceed one guinea is made towards providing the services of a midwife for women unable to pay her ordinary fee. This is subject to the approval of the Medical Officer of Health.

(c) To allow a midwife to expend a sum not exceeding 3s. 6d. for requirements urgently needed at time of birth.

(d) Maternity bags are lent out to cases approved by the Health Visitor.

(e) Dental treatment and advice is afforded to such nursing and expectant mothers as well as children under five years as are recommended from the Maternity Clinic by the doctor in attendance.

In addition, both new and dried milk is provided free, or at half price in approved necessitous cases, dried milk ("Trufood," and "Cow and Gate" brands) being also on sale at the Centre for ordinary cases at cost price. Cod liver oil, castor oil, etc., are provided free, and Virol supplied out of voluntary funds.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS:

Notification of Births	...	...	527
Still Births	...	...	8
			<hr/> 535 <hr/>

The following table shows the number of attendances and visits during the year:—

Ante-natal visits	...	...	101
Primary visits	...	...	515
Secondary visits (under 1 year)	...	...	2090
Other visits (1 to 5 years)	...	...	1416
Visits re Infant deaths and Still Births			25
Visits re Infectious Diseases	...	...	83
„ „ Tuberculosis	...	...	98
„ „ Pneumonia	...	...	13
„ „ Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	8
„ „ Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	3
„ „ Sanitary Conditions	...	...	23
„ „ Miscellaneous	...	...	45
			<hr/> 4420 <hr/>

The following number of attendances at the Maternity Centre were made during the year:—

	Mothers.			
	Infants.	Ante-natal.	Nursing.	Total
Individual cases	780	39	37	856
Gross attendances	4779	58	48	4885
Examined by Doctor:				
Individual cases	564	39	37	740
Gross attendances	1093	58	48	1199

INFECTIONS DISEASES OF PARTURIENT WOMEN AND INFANTS:—

Eight cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year. Of these, two cases were treated at the Royal Victoria Hospital, and six by doctors. In no instances did impairment of eyesight result.

Of the three cases of Puerperal Sepsis notified two were treated in the Royal Victoria Hospital and the third at a private nursing home.

All made recoveries.

The following table gives the rate per 1,000 births of the incidence of Puerperal Sepsis during the last five years:—

1921	...	...	...	0
1922	...	...	...	3
1923	...	...	...	3
1924	...	...	...	3
1925	...	...	...	3

Average for the five years 2.4 per 1,000.

Average for previous five years 3.1 per 1,000.

Day Nursery.—No provision is now made for this Institution.

School Clinics.—These held on the premises of the Public Health Department, Foord Road, are as under:—

Minor Treatment Clinic. Held daily: School Medical Officer in attendance.

Throat, Ear and Nose Clinic.—These cases are now treated by arrangement with the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Ophthalmic Clinic. One half-day per week. Dr. Menzies in attendance.

Dental Clinic. Held daily except Saturdays. One whole-time Dentist, Mr. Park, in attendance.

X-Ray Treatment for ringworm is carried out at 8, Manor Road by Lieut.-Col. Palk.

All these Clinics are provided by the Local Education Committee.

Sir Philip Sassoon Adult Dental Clinic.—The above Clinic, which practically carries on the work commenced in the School Clinic, is administered by the School Dental Surgeon. These Adult Clinics associated with the School Clinic fill in a gap which previously existed and tap that section of the public who do not consult the ordinary dentists, either on account of their inability to afford the fees, through negligence or through the ingrained idea that bad teeth are a normal condition of adult life that has to be endured. Those who have had the beneficial results demonstrated in the improvement of their own children, who have had treatment at the School Clinic, are induced to try the experiment and in this manner the co-ordination of the School with the Adult Clinic proves its value. The benefit derived by the community at large, although not at once apparent, is cumulative, for the working man or woman suffering from the effects of septic teeth with all its consequences, ill-health, inability to prolonged work, and drain upon their insurance, are again able to masticate and consequently benefit by their nutriment, regain health and strength, and become potential working units once more, instead of steadily and surely becoming a drain upon the rates through continued ill-health.

Mr. Park, the Dental Surgeon, is in attendance daily except Saturday. Dr. Stranaghan, a private practitioner, has acted as his anaesthetist since the inauguration of the Clinic 4 years ago by the public spirited generosity of Sir Philip Sassoon, M.P.

DENTAL SURGEON'S REPORT.

For the year ending 31st December, 1925, the Adult Clinic has been well attended, 1,426 attendances in respect of 420 individual cases, have been recorded. These figures show a marked improvement on previous years.

I am pleased to state that the Clinic is greatly appreciated by the poorer class patients, the fees being on the lowest possible scale.

A large percentage of patients (approximately 35 per cent.) have been found to be suffering from Pyorrhoea Alveolaris, this disease being frequently detected in the mouths of nursing mothers.

In the majority of cases the extraction of diseased teeth effects a decided improvement in the general health.

Children, who have left school, are now taking advantage of continuing treatment at the Adult Clinic.

In connection with the scheme for the treatment of nursing mothers, and children under school age, who are in reduced circumstances, 5 adults and 7 children attended and were given treatment.

Tuberculosis Dispensary, and the Treatment Centre for Venereal Diseases.

The above services come under, and are controlled by, The Kent County Council Authority.

Public Health Staff.

Public Health Officer of the Council.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.	}	M. G. Yunge-Bateman, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H. (Camb).
Port Medical Officer.		
Medical Inspector (Aliens Act).		
Medical Superintendent, Iso- lation Hospital.		
Assistant Medical Officer of Health.	}	A. Priestman, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (Edin.).
Assistant School Medical Officer.		
Assistant Medical Inspector (Aliens Act).		

Senior Sanitary Inspector (Borough and Port).	}	H. W. Gill, M.R.San.I. (by exam.) Certificates
Assistant Inspector under Public Health (Imported) Food Regulations. Inspec- tor under Sale of Food and Drugs Act).		Royal Sanitary Insti- tute as "Inspector of Meat and Other Foods." Advanced Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute "Qualifying for Member- ship."*
Sanitary Inspector (Borough and Port) Assistant Inspector under Public Health (Imported) Food Regulations. Inspector under Sale of Food and Drugs Act.	}	H. Summerfield, A.R.San. I., Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
Sanitary Inspector. Assistant Inspector under Public Health (Imported) Food Regulations.		A. Perrins, Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
Health Visitors and Mater- nity and Child Welfare Nurses.	}	Mrs. Sievwright, C.M.B., Health Visitor and School Nurse Certificate R.San.I.
		Miss Collier, C.M.B., and General training.*

* Assists Medical Inspector (Aliens Act).

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) General.

One or two of the Nursing Homes provide nurses for private cases. A list of nurses is also kept for urgent cases.

A district nurse is maintained by voluntary contributions, besides one in connection with the Churches.

These are available for all classes ; but are, in no instance, subsidized by the Local Authority.

(b) Infectious Diseases.

The Health Visitors report cases requiring extra nursing, and these are, as far as possible, dealt with at the Isolation Hospital, where accommodation is generally available.

Midwives.—The supervision of midwives is under the control of the Kent County Council. The midwives practising in the area of the borough are eight in number.

Chemical Work.—Samples of water for analysis taken for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act are sent to the public analysts, Messrs. Hawkins and Roberts, at Canterbury.

The examination of swabs for diphtheria, and of sputum for tubercular bacilli, besides other pathological specimens for bacteriological examination, is carried out by the Kent County Laboratory at Maidstone.

Arrangements have been made with the same laboratory for the purposes of the Milk Consolidated Act of 1925, and subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health will come into operation next year.

Legislation in Force:—

Adoptive Acts, Bye-Laws and Local Regulations, relating to the Public Health.

Bye-Laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings, allowed in 1880.

Bye-Laws with respect to Alterations of Buildings, etc., allowed in 1907.

Bye-Laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses, allowed in 1889.

Bye-Laws under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, re Water Closets, allowed in 1904.

Bye-Laws with respect to Slaughter Houses, allowed in September, 1922, replacing the Bye-laws made in 1904.

Bye-Laws to regulate the keeping of animals on premises so as not to be injurious to health, etc., allowed in 1905.

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops Order of 1885.

Regulations as to Infectious Diseases on Ships arriving at Folkestone.

Folkestone Corporation Act, 1920.

It is desirable that Bye-Laws relating to houses let in lodgings, also Bye-Laws for Regulation of Offensive Trades, enabling Council to deal with Trade of Rag and Bone Dealer, and Trade of Fish Frier, be approved and adopted.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply: With the exception of 20 houses, the whole district is supplied by the Folkestone Waterworks Company, which derives its supply mainly from a deep well (130 feet) in the chalk situated at Standen in the Alkham Valley, some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-east of the town. There is also a deep well (90 feet) in the lower green sand at the Shearway Works, situated at the foot of the hills, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the north-west of the town, and close to the reservoirs. These two wells yield on an average 800,000 gallons and 500,000 gallons respectively per diem. A further supply of some 300,000 gallons is derived from a tunnel in the chalk escarpment imme-

diately behind the reservoirs. A third deep well (185 feet) exists in the chalk formation at Lydden, about one mile to the north-east of that at Standen, the yield from which is estimated at 1,000,000 gallons per diem. So far this well has not been drawn upon, but the mains are ready laid for future requirements.

The capacity of the reservoirs, which are five in number, and concreted throughout, is 20,000,000 gallons. Into these the water from the above-mentioned wells is pumped, and is distributed through the mains to the various parts of the district by the force of gravity. An additional high-level reservoir, making the total six, of 4,000,000 gallons capacity, has been constructed, and came into use in 1924. The supply is constant throughout.

No complaints have reached me as to quantity, but an occasional complaint is made on account of confervoid growth due to stagnation in some of the dead ends of the mains. This has always yielded to a sufficient flushing.

Water Analysis: The following is a copy of the chemical analysis made by Messrs. Hawkins and Roberts, of Canterbury, Analysts for the Folkestone Waterworks Company:—

(Copy).

Water Analysis—Folio 20927.

The Folkestone Waterworks Company.

Sample marked as below. Received 12th October, 1925.

N.B.—All Numerical Results Expressed in Grains per Gallon

Description or number of sample: "Tap off supply main."

Appearance: Clear.

Colour: Green-blue.

Smell: Normal

Chlorine in Chlorides: 1.89

Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates: None

Nitrogen in Nitrates: 0.32

Ammonia: None

Albuminoid Ammonia: 0.0022

Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes: Trace only.

Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours: 0.028.

Hardness before boiling (Total): 17.7

Hardness after boiling (Permanent): 3.4

Total solid matter: 24.36

Microscopical Examination of Deposit: Slight and unimportant.

Remarks: The above results are very satisfactory throughout and indicate water organically pure and free from sewage percolation.

The Microscopical Examination is also satisfactory.

(Signed) Hawkins and Roberts.

Drainage and Sewerage: The water carriage system is established in this Borough, the natural fall of the land favouring the flow of sewage to the outfall on the east side of the Harbour, which is the outlet for the main sewerage system. A separate system exists for the western portion, adjacent to Sandgate (about 100 houses), the outfall of which into the sea is situated close to the western boundary.

Some 12 years ago there was a suggestion that the western outfall should be done away with and a pumping station erected in order to pump the sewage from this area into the main drainage system, gravitating to the eastern outfall. This has again come under consideration and I hope will be dealt with at an early date.

The eastern sewer outfall has been extended recently towards deeper water opposite Copt Point at a cost of about £56,000. The result has been satisfactory as regards the nuisance of deposits on the sand at the base of the cliff, but deposits of crude sewage still occur in the neighbourhood of Copt Point, indicating that the outfall has not been extended sufficiently to reach a point at which the tide would take it away into open sea.

The intercepting sewer, which is a pressing need for the relief of the sewerage system for the northern and eastern part of the town, has been under consideration and an enquiry by the Ministry of Health in connection with an application to borrow £37,350 for the purpose of its construction was held. The loan was granted under onerous conditions, which caused the matter to fall into abeyance. It is, however, an urgent requirement.

The new tunnel sewer from the existing outfall scheme to the Tram Road is already in existence but is only partly active (Martha's Dyke is connected) in consequence of the delay in carrying out the original programme which includes the picking up of the sewer system for the Shorncliffe and Westcliff estate areas and connecting it with the above tunnel sewer, and thus avoid bringing sewage and stormwater through the main street in the lower part of the town.

Closest Accommodation.—The closet accommodation is satisfactory. In the very few instances of insufficient accommodation, these were remedied, where possible, by the provision of a separate closet for each house.

SCAVENGING.

Removal and Disposal of House and Trade Refuse.—This work is carried out by the Corporation. The refuse, both house and trade, is collected by lorries at least twice a week, and from the busier parts of the town and large hotels as often as six times per week.

Under the local Corporation Act, 1920, the Corporation may by notice in writing require the owner or occupier of any house, office, warehouse, shop, stall, or workshop to provide portable galvanised iron refuse bins and such bins shall be of such number, size, and construction as may be approved by the Corporation, and any owner or occupier who fails within fourteen days after notice given to him to comply with the requirements of the Corporation shall for every such offence be subject to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings and to a daily penalty not exceeding five shillings:

Provided that this Section shall not apply in respect of any premises where ashpits, ashtubs, or other receptacles for refuse are in use at the passing of this Act so long as the same are of suitable number, material, size, and construction and in proper order and condition.

The type of dust bin that is required is one of galvanised iron, not lighter than 20 Standard Wire Gauge before galvanising, made in one of either of the following sizes:

Height, 16 inches. Diameter: Top, 15 inches; Bottom, 13 inches.

Height, 20 inches. Diameter: Top, 16 inches; Bottom, 14 inches.

In all cases where a defective dust bin is required to be replaced one of the above patterns is required to be substituted.

The Refuse Destructor, situated at the East Cliff Works on the outskirts of the town beyond the Junction Station, and established in 1904, consists of a three-cell Horsfall Destructor. Provision is available for the extension of a further two cells. The grate area of the cell is 42ft. each.

The average weight of refuse collected per week is 207 tons, and the refuse burnt yearly totals about 11,500 tons.

The fish offal from the market, which was formerly destroyed in the destructor, is now treated by special plant reducing it to pulp. This, when dry, is made into manurial powder.

The steam generated is used for electric lighting, working shop machinery, and a clinker-crushing plant for concrete block making. The concrete is used in the manufacture of slabs for pavements in the borough, besides a number of concrete bricks for use in the local housing scheme.

All refuse, as well as carcases and other condemned food-stuffs, are burnt in the destructor. During the past year, at the request of the Dover authorities, a quantity of condemned meat to the amount of 4 tons, 11½ cwts. has been dealt with in the same way, the transport and other incidental expenses being borne by the Dover authorities.

Smoke Abatement.—With the exception of the large hotels, the Refuse Destructor, and the Electricity Works, the main source of nuisance from smoke arises from domestic homes. Complaints have arisen from the nuisance caused by the Electricity Works, and after experiments for the purpose of reducing the trouble a solution has evidently been found as there have been no further complaints. From time to time also there have been complaints from nuisance arising from the large hotels. These have been promptly dealt with and the nuisance remedied. During the current year no complaints have been received.

No local readings of atmosphere are taken as the necessity does not appear to arise.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The common-lodging houses, numbering three, are controlled by bye-laws.

Bye-laws are still needed for houses let in lodgings, and offensive trades, such as rag and bone merchants, fried-fish shops, etc.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

- | | | |
|----|--|-------|
| a. | No. of inspections made during the year 1925 | 2,863 |
| b. | No. of notices served | 476 |
| c. | Results of services of such notices: These results will be found in Table 1 at the end of this Report. | |

Schools: The sanitary conditions of the schools, private as well as public elementary, are satisfactory throughout. Certain defects and structural alterations carried out in the last two years have been a great improvement. There are, however, a few minor details to be considered which are being dealt with seriatim. The type of some of the schools, of course, is antiquated, and one, which was reported upon as unsatisfactory, has now been closed.

The Managers of one of the schools that tends to be overcrowded, and is in a bad situation, have acquired a site of two acres of land with a view to the erection of an open-air school in the near future.

The water supply of all schools in the borough is derived from the public water supply. In many of the public elementary schools the jet fountain exists for the purposes of drinking water.

The action taken in relation to the health of scholars is under the supervision of the School Medical Officer, who is also the Medical Officer of Health. He, together with the Assistant School Medical Officer, are in close touch with all children attending the School Clinic established at the Public Health Department. Instructions have been given to teachers, school

nurses, and attendance officers, as well as to health visitors, to report the names of all children stated to be absent from school on account of illness. Lists are sent in daily by the head teachers, and the sick children are visited by the school nurses and referred to the Clinic in those cases which are not provided with a medical attendant. The Clinic also provides opportunities for minor treatment, and the Dental Clinic furnishes the necessary dental supervision.

For the prevention of the spread of infectious disease information is derived from the notifications sent in under the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act, and measles is still notifiable, as it was not withdrawn when the compulsory period ceased. The lines laid down on the Memorandum (1925) on the closure of, and exclusion from, school have been closely adhered to. The inspection by the School Medical Officers and School Nurses of infected classes being strictly carried out, the contacts and "carrier" cases are at once excluded for such periods as are considered necessary. All children who have been suffering from diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc., are not allowed to return to school until the examination by the School Medical Officer has proved satisfactory.

During the current year it was found necessary to close the schools for an epidemic of influenza.

HOUSING.

I. GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

1.—General Housing Conditions in the Area.

The residential portions of the town consist of a good class house, laid out with a considerable amount of open space, such as public gardens and squares, but on account of high ground rents there are few houses standing in their own grounds. In the more recently built parts the streets are wide, but in the old town they are narrow and tortuous. The approximate number of houses in the borough is 7,000, over 50 per cent. of these being of the working-class type.

2.—(a) Extent of Shortage of Houses.

With the exception of sixteen cottages and eight flats, erected on the East Cliff in 1920, under Sir Philip Sassoon's Model Housing Society's Scheme, there had been no building operations since 1914. Consequently there was a considerable shortage of accommodation practically in all classes of houses, and it was contemplated that at least 270 houses would have to be provided at once, and also for the needs of the immediate future.

(b) Measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage.

In 1919 the local Authority contemplated the erection of 200 houses and entered into negotiations in order to acquire

26 acres of land to the north-east of Canterbury Road for that purpose. In 1920 80 of these houses had been built and occupied—the remainder were finished and occupied in 1922. In addition 50 other houses were erected by private enterprise during this period. During 1923 and 1924 44 houses were erected by private enterprise, including two by builders with State assistance. In 1925 32 houses were erected by private enterprise, including 7 by persons with State assistance, and 12 flats under the local authority's scheme. All these houses are now in occupation. Contracts have been signed and operations have commenced for the erection of 70 flats and 6 houses under the local authority's scheme, and they further contemplate to erect 80 flats and 20 houses. In addition 35 houses are about to be built by private enterprise, unassisted by the subsidy.

3.—Information as to important changes in population.

Owing to the high rents that had to be charged the effect of the local authority's building operations can hardly be said to have relieved the class of persons for whom they were originally intended. In consequence of this the dwellings have been occupied largely by people from less favourably conditioned areas. This fact has influenced the authorities in their adoption of more flats, which can be let at a more advantageous rent.

I do not anticipate any abnormal change in the future; but there is still need for means of housing some 270 families who are awaiting houses under the local authority's scheme.

II. OVERCROWDING.

1.—Extent.

A serious amount of overcrowding exists in the town, entire families inhabiting one or two small rooms, sub-let by the original tenant.

2.—Causes.

The causes of this are want of proper housing facilities, there being at least some 270 families on the waiting list for the houses as they become available under the local authority's scheme—the inability of young married couples to obtain a house or flat for their own use, the disinclination on the part of owners to let to tenants with families, again the reluctance of the young adults to go out into service where they are required to sleep in. If this reluctance could be overcome many cases of overcrowding due to large families would be obviated and also would be better in all respects for the younger generation.

3.—Measures taken or contemplated for dealing with overcrowding.

The paragraph in the foregoing section under General Housing Conditions gives some idea of the measures taken

and contemplated. There is also a tendency for houses to be erected under private enterprise, which will, if they materialize, help considerably to relieve this congestion.

III. FITNESS OF HOUSES.

1.—(a) The General Standard of Housing in the Area.

This is satisfactory in the newer parts of the town, but it leaves much to be desired in some of the older parts, crowding of buildings being due to physical configuration of the site, courts and alleys being a frequent occurrence, and in consequence of the want of a housing scheme, some have become further obstructed by more recently erected and higher buildings.

(b) General character of defects found to exist in Unfit Houses.

The character of these defects, as a rule, is caused by dampness due to either leaky roofs or basements not properly drained, dilapidations caused by wear and tear due to age, also some back to back type of houses.

(c) How far defects are due to lack of proper management by owners, etc.

These defects are due in most cases to the lack of proper supervision and attention by the owners, who fail to keep their property in a reasonably habitable condition, but there is also a considerable amount of neglect by tenants to study the requirements that fall upon them to keep their premises in a clean condition. A good deal of difficulty has been found in inducing the owners and agents of property to go to the expense of making the necessary repairs in consequence of the low rentals received for dwellings that come under the terms of the Rent Restriction Acts. In consequence, the property is allowed to deteriorate. The tenants of such property are less likely to be careful or considerate of the use of their tenements. Also wear and tear due to overcrowding of houses plays a prominent part in causing internal dilapidations.

2.—General action taken as regards unfit houses under:—

(a) The Public Health Acts.

Premises are inspected for defects on complaint or in the course of inspection of the district.

Informal notices requiring the remedy of defective conditions found are served on the persons responsible by the Sanitary Inspectors. Failing compliance with these, the matter is reported to the Health Committee, who, after approval by the Borough Council, authorise the service of notices under the Nuisances Clauses of the Public Health Acts.

(b) The Housing Acts.

No action was taken to render houses fit during the year under the Housing Acts.

3.—Difficulties found in remedying unfitness.

These do not occur very often. With the exception of the few instances in which the work has been delayed by the reluctance of the owner to comply with the formal notice, the repairs have been carried out promptly. No special action to secure improved management of property by owners, or better care by tenants, have been adopted nor have agreed arrangements for gradual carrying out of repairs been introduced. No special method of dealing with unfit back to back houses has been adopted, as very few instances of this type of house occur. Isolated houses can be dealt with by ordinary closure orders under the Housing and Town Planning Act.

4.—Conditions so far as they effect houses as regards water supply, closet accommodation, refuse disposal, are generally satisfactory. As before mentioned, the public water supply and water carriage system of drainage is practically universal. In certain instances insufficient closet accommodation is discovered on inspection. This has been remedied wherever possible by instituting a separate closet for each house.

IV.—Unhealthy Areas.—The Radnor Street area already scheduled as an “Unhealthy Area” is still under consideration.

V.—Bye-Laws Relating to Housing, etc.—1.—The existing Bye-Laws relating to houses, are:—

Bye-laws with respect to new streets and buildings allowed in 1880.

Bye-laws in respect to alterations to buildings etc., allowed in 1907.

Bye-laws in respect to Common Lodging Houses allowed in 1889.

These have been working satisfactorily.

2.—Bye-laws required or revision of existing bye-laws.

Bye-laws are required for houses letting in lodgings. Also bye-laws for regulation for offensive trades enabling the Council to deal with the trade of rag and bone dealers, and the trade of fish-friers. These have been frequently referred to in previous reports and it is very desirable that they should be again brought up for consideration.

VI.—General and Miscellaneous.—No action has been taken in connection with overcrowding on account of the impossibility to house the displaced tenants at the present mo-

ment. This, however, should be remedied as soon as the contemplated new houses become available for occupation.

Insanitary property in housing has been dealt with under the housing acts or the public health acts, and an abstract of the work carried out is given in the following housing statistics. The disposal of house refuse, as before stated, is carried out by incineration at the refuse destructor.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b) 32 houses and 12 flats.

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—

(i) By the Local Authority, 12 flats.

(ii) By other bodies or persons, 7 houses.

1.—Unfit Dwelling Houses.—Inspection.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	447
--	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	Nil
---	-----

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	33
---	----

(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	49
--	----

2.—Remedy of defects without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	283
--	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	Nil
---	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners	Nil
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(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
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(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 385

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:

(a) By owners ... 109

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil

C.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14, and 15, of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... Nil

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ... Nil

(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... Nil

(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... Nil

Inspection and Supervision of Food,

(a) Milk Supply.

The wholesomeness of the milk produced in the area leaves much to be desired. In the reports for the last two years I have drawn attention to the circular which was issued to the owners of cowsheds directing their attention to the necessity for the cleanliness of the sheds, attention to the methodical grooming of the cattle, and general cleanliness of the milkers, but I am disappointed with the results, except in one instance, and until these precautions are made compulsory I do not see much chance of improvement.

The number of cowsheds in the Borough is now reduced to three, one of the original four having been closed down this year. The amount of milk produced within the area bears a very small ratio to the quantity consumed. The majority is introduced from outside the area a considerable amount being rail-borne.

During the year 68 samples of milk were taken and six were found to be deficient in fat or containing added water.

(i) Action taken as to tuberculous milk and tuberculous cattle.

No action under the above heading was taken during the year.

(ii) Numbers of licences granted for the sale of milk under special designations.

Two licences under the above were issued for certified milk.

No application has been made for a licence for pasteurised milk.

(iii) Refusals or revocation of registration of retailers or of licences of graded milk.

There has been no instance of this.

(iv) Summarised results of the bacteriological examination of samples of graded and other milk.

No graded milk is sold nor has there been any examination of other milks.

(b) Meat.

(i) Meat Inspection (including arrangements for inspection at the time of slaughter, and for marking of meat.

The inspection of meat takes place regularly in the seven slaughterhouses on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and one slaughterhouse on Saturday afternoon; these being the principal days.

The number of slaughterhouses makes it impossible for the Inspector to be there at the actual time of slaughtering in all instances. Notice is given under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, of the time of slaughtering—a yearly notice in two instances and a written notice delivered at the Sanitary Inspector's office on forms supplied by the Local Authority, for all other slaughtering. This arrangement has usually worked satisfactorily in most instances.

Application was received from the Local Butchers Association for marking of meat under the above Regulations and a stamp was submitted to the Ministry of Health and approved. This has been provided. However, no request for marking has so far been made by the local butchers, the difficulty apparently being the small fee of 1s. charged.

Disease in meat and arrangements for the disposal of meat.

A list of the meat stating the disease for which it was condemned will be found in the following table:—

TABLE II.

Food condemned and destroyed from within the Borough.

2 carcasses of steers and all offal (Tubercular).

1 carcase of an heifer and all offal (Tubercular).

- 1 carcase of a cow and all offal (Tubercular).
- 22 carcasses of pork and all offal (Tubercular).
- 1 carcase of veal and all offal (Tubercular).
- 1 carcase of pork and all offal (Pleurisy).
- 1 carcase of pork and all offal (Pyæmic).
- 1 carcase of pork and all offal (Septic).
- 1 carcase of pork and all offal (Swine Fever).
- 1 carcase of pork and all offal (Urticaria).
- 1 carcase of lamb (Unwholesome).
- 73 pigs' heads and tongues (Tubercular).
- 30 pigs' livers (Cirrhotic).
- 21 pigs' mesenteries (Tubercular).
- 11 sets pigs' offal (Tubercular).
- 11 pigs' livers (Parasitic).
- 2 pigs' plucks (Parasitic).
- 4 pigs' plucks (Pneumonia).
- 11 pigs' lungs (Pleurisy).
- 7 pigs' livers (Inflammation).
- 1 hindquarter pork (Inflammation).
- 14 lbs. forepart of pork and all offal (Pleurisy).
- 1 pig's kidneys (Cystic).
- 21 bovine livers (Cirrhotic).
- 13 bovine heads and tongues (Tubercular)..
- 21 bovine lungs (Tubercular).
- 5 bovine livers (Abscesses).
- 3 bovine skirts (Abscesses).
- 15 bovine hearts (Tubercular).
- 7 bovine skirts (Tubercular).
- 10 bovine livers (Tubercular).
- 8 bovine mesenteries (Tubercular).
- 1 bovine mesentery (Pentastomes).
- 1 calf's pluck and offal (Tubercular).
- 3 bovine spleens (Tubercular).
- 1 bovine liver (Capillary Angiomatosis).
- 1 cow's udder (Mammitis).
- 6 joints pork (Oedematous and Tubercular).
- 109 lbs. hindquarter beef (Lipoma).
- 1 calf's lungs and heart (Melanosis).
- 3 lbs. belly pork (Mammitis).
- 10 sheeps' livers (Flukes).
- 1 sheep's liver (Strongylus).
- 1 turkey (Emaciated).
- 3 chickens (Unwholesome).
- 2 legs veal (Unwholesome).
- 172 lbs. beef (Unwholesome).
- 14 stone of haddocks (Unwholesome).
- 50 stone of cod (Unwholesome).
- 14 stone smoked codling (Unwholesome).
- 8 stone smoked fillets (Unwholesome).
- 24 stone smoked haddocks (Unwholesome).
- 2 breasts mutton (Unwholesome).

1 neck mutton (Unwholesome).
 3 lbs. salted beef (Unwholesome).
 6 pieces of bacon (Unwholesome).
 88 oysters (Unwholesome).
 6 ox tails (Unwholesome).
 9 pieces pork (Unwholesome).
 3 legs mutton (Unwholesome).
 7 pieces beef (Unwholesome).
 40 sausages (Unwholesome).
 12 lbs. ox livers (Unwholesome).
 14 lbs. beef (Unwholesome).
 1 case mixed whiting (Unwholesome).
 1 box cod roes (Unwholesome).
 12 stone dogfish (Unwholesome).
 11 tins sardines (Unwholesome).
 19½ stone saithe (Unwholesome).
 136 gallons shrimps (Unwholesome).
 23 lbs. hindquarters beef (Unwholesome).
 13 lbs. tripe (Unwholesome).
 2 bovine livers (frozen) (Unwholesome).
 111 lbs. beef trimmings (Bruised).
 4 shins beef (Unwholesome).
 4 pieces top ribs beef (Unwholesome).
 3296 eggs (Unwholesome).

Application was made by the butchers that such meat should be weighed at the time of seizure for insurance purposes and they agreed to pay the charge towards provision and use of scales.

Arrangements for the disposal of condemned meat.

All condemned meat taken from the slaughterhouses or shops is removed to a Clearing Station until the necessary formalities have been gone through. It is then removed by motor van to the refuse destructor where it is incinerated in a special chamber erected in a flue for that purpose. The clearing station is a converted "Nissen" hut erected on a dwarf wall in the Corporation Yard at which all meat slaughtered outside the Borough is deposited for inspection before distribution to the retail butchers in the town. This was established at the end of August and since its inauguration 575 carcasses, besides a large quantity of offal and various large joints, have been so deposited for inspection. This has relieved the Inspectors of many unnecessary visits to shops and consequent waste of time.

(ii) **Administration of Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924, as regards stalls, shops, stores, and vehicles.**

The above mentioned Regulations were explained to the local meat traders Association at a meeting called by the Medical Officer of Health in conjunction with the Town Clerk. It was explained that the Regulations were for the protection

from contamination of meat against dust, flies, etc., and in the event of windows not being provided for the shops it would be expected that protection by other means would have to be adopted in the shape of gauze netting or some other substitute. Notices against handling the food by customers were issued by the Local Authority to each butcher for display in the shop. Attention was drawn to the Regulation that all porters or men engaged in carrying meat must be provided with overalls and head-coverings, and also the necessity for proper precautions to be taken in the transport of meat through the town, i.e., that carts should not be used for any other purpose and the meat should be properly wrapped in jute or linen.

Difficulties at first arose at the Port, where large quantities of fresh meat from the Continent arrive daily, in inducing the agents to understand the necessity for complying with the Regulations. Eventually the crates containing the carcasses and the baskets containing the offal were protected to our satisfaction. In consequence of the extra work this entailed it was necessary to acquire a third Inspector.

These Regulations are a big advance in the direction of a clean food supply; but owing to the want of a definite standard, particularly relating to shop windows it has been found very difficult to take action, although certain cases have been reported.

The question of stalls does not apply to this district.

(iii). **The management of the public slaughterhouses.**

There is no public slaughterhouse in the Borough.

The necessity for the establishment of a Public Slaughterhouse has frequently been referred to in previous reports.

The following are the number of private slaughterhouses in use in the area at the dates mentioned:—

	In 1920	In Jan., 1925	In Dec., 1925.
Registered	6	6	6
Licensed	1	1	1
Total	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>

During the period under survey the sanitary conditions have been much improved at the slaughterhouses. Water closets have been provided in each and general structural defects made as satisfactory as the circumstances will allow. Also cooling-rooms have been provided in two instances that were lacking.

(c) Other Foods.

A systematical inspection of all bakehouses and other premises where foods are manufactured, prepared, stored, or exposed for sale, is carried out periodically.

Provision is made in the Folkestone Corporation Act of 1920 for regulating the manufacture and sale of ice cream, etc.

“(1) Any person being a manufacturer or vendor of or merchant or dealer in ice cream or other similar commodity who within the district—

“(a) causes or permits ice cream or similar commodity or any materials used in the manufacture thereof to be manufactured sold or stored in any sleeping room or in any cellar room or place which is in a condition likely to render such commodity injurious to health or in which there is an inlet or opening to a drain; or

“(b) in the manufacture sale or storage of any such commodity to infection or contamination or omits to take any proper precaution for the due protection of such commodity from infection or contamination; or

“(c) omits on the outbreak of any infectious disease amongst the persons employed in his business or residing in any premises which are used by him for the manufacture of ice cream or other similar commodity to give notice thereof to the Medical Officer shall be liable for every such offence on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

“(2) In the event of any inmate of any building, any part of which is used for the manufacture of ice cream or any similar commodity suffering from any infectious disease the medical officer may seize and destroy all ice cream or similar commodity or materials for the manufacture of the same in such building and the Corporation shall compensate the owner of the ice cream or similar commodity or materials so destroyed.

“(3) Any officer duly authorised by the Council in that behalf shall at all reasonable times have the same power of entry and inspection into and of the premises of any manufacturer or vendor of or merchant or dealer in ice cream or other similar commodity for the purpose of inspecting such premises and the materials or commodities or articles of food therein as an officer of the Corporation would have under section 102 (Power of entry of local authority) of the Public Health Act 1875 in the cases therein mentioned.

“(4) Any persons refusing entry into such premises as aforesaid or obstructing such officer as aforesaid in the execution of his duty shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for each offence.

“(5) Every dealer in ice cream or other similar commodity vending his wares from any cart, barrow, or other vehicle or stand must have his name and address legibly painted or

inscribed on such cart, barrow, vehicle or stand and if he fails to comply with this enactment he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings."

The existing powers have been found inadequate for dealing with occupations carried on in bakehouses otherwise than baking, instances of laundry work having come to the notice of the Inspectors.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS 1912 AND 1917.

Report for year ending 31st December, 1925.

1.—Milk; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	(a) Number of Samples examined for the presence of pre- servatives.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	68	Nil
Cream	Nil	Nil

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b) and action taken under the Regulations in regard to it.
Nil.

2.—Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(i) Correct statements made	Nil
(ii) Statements incorrect	Nil
Total	Nil

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(i) Above 35 per cent	Nil
(ii) Below 35 per cent.	Nil
Total	Nil

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V (1) and the proviso in Article V (2) of the Regulations have not been observed.

—Nil.

(d) Particulars in each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with and action taken.

Nil.

3.—Thickening substances. Any evidence of their addition to cream or preserved cream. Action taken where found.

Nil.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

Infectious Diseases—5 years' average.

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS.

Year.	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric.		Measles	
	Notifi- cations.	Deaths.	Notifi- cations.	Deaths.	Notifi- cations.	Deaths.	Notifi- cations.	Deaths.
1921	48	—	29	—	1	1	12	—
1922	74	—	16	1	2	—	63	—
1923	89	1	6	1	3	1	923	5
1924	41	—	2	—	1	—	66	2
1925	47	—	29	2	2	1	129	—

Scarlet Fever.—During the period under review this disease has been generally of a very mild type and the number of missed cases discovered during investigations of the small outbreaks has been considerable. Small outbreaks have been principally due to infection imported by children sent to Convalescent Homes in the Borough, and has also been traced to holiday-children sent in the summer months by philanthropic organisations to the seaside with the idea that they are benefiting by the change from their home surroundings. This is a matter open to question as they are frequently crowded into houses under conditions the very reverse to what is intended. The matter has been before your Committee and is being taken up with the Societies implicated.

Return Cases.—The return cases are rare, only two having come to notice during the period under review. In both instances adenoids were found to be present in the original cases that had been discharged causing the children to become "Carriers," the second cases being members of the same family. No other cases occurred from these sources after the growths had been removed. On discharge from the Isolation Hospital it is customary to exclude children affected with adenoids from School attendance until the growth has been removed.

Diphtheria.—With the exception of an outbreak confined to scholars attending one of the Elementary Schools this disease has been steadily diminishing both in virulence and incidence. The number of notifications received in 1924 was only two, one of which was of imported origin. During the first half of 1925 no notifications were received and it was not until July that the first case of an outbreak came to the notice of the Authority. This outbreak was caused by infection of a virulent type imported by a summer visitor and gave rise to 29 cases being notified. The feature in this outbreak was the frequency of the nasal type of the disease without the usual faucial symptoms which militated against the correct diagnosis of the disease in several cases. Bacteriological examination of all suspicious nasal affections was instrumental in shortening the outbreak. Two deaths occurred during this outbreak, in both instances the patient being in a moribund condition before serum treatment was given.

A supply of Diphtheria anti-toxin is kept at the Isolation Hospital in readiness for any medical man requiring this treatment. It is the rule also to remove all cases of Diphtheria as promptly as possible to the Isolation Hospital and an injection of Diphtheria anti-toxin is the routine practice for every patient admitted.

Enteric.—Very few cases have occurred in the last five years, the total being nine notifications, and two deaths. Of the latter, one was registered as being a resident who contracted and died of the disease in another area. Two of the cases notified were of imported origin.

Measles.—With the exception of an epidemic in 1923 Measles has been more or less confined to sporadic cases due to infection brought in from outside districts where it had been prevalent.

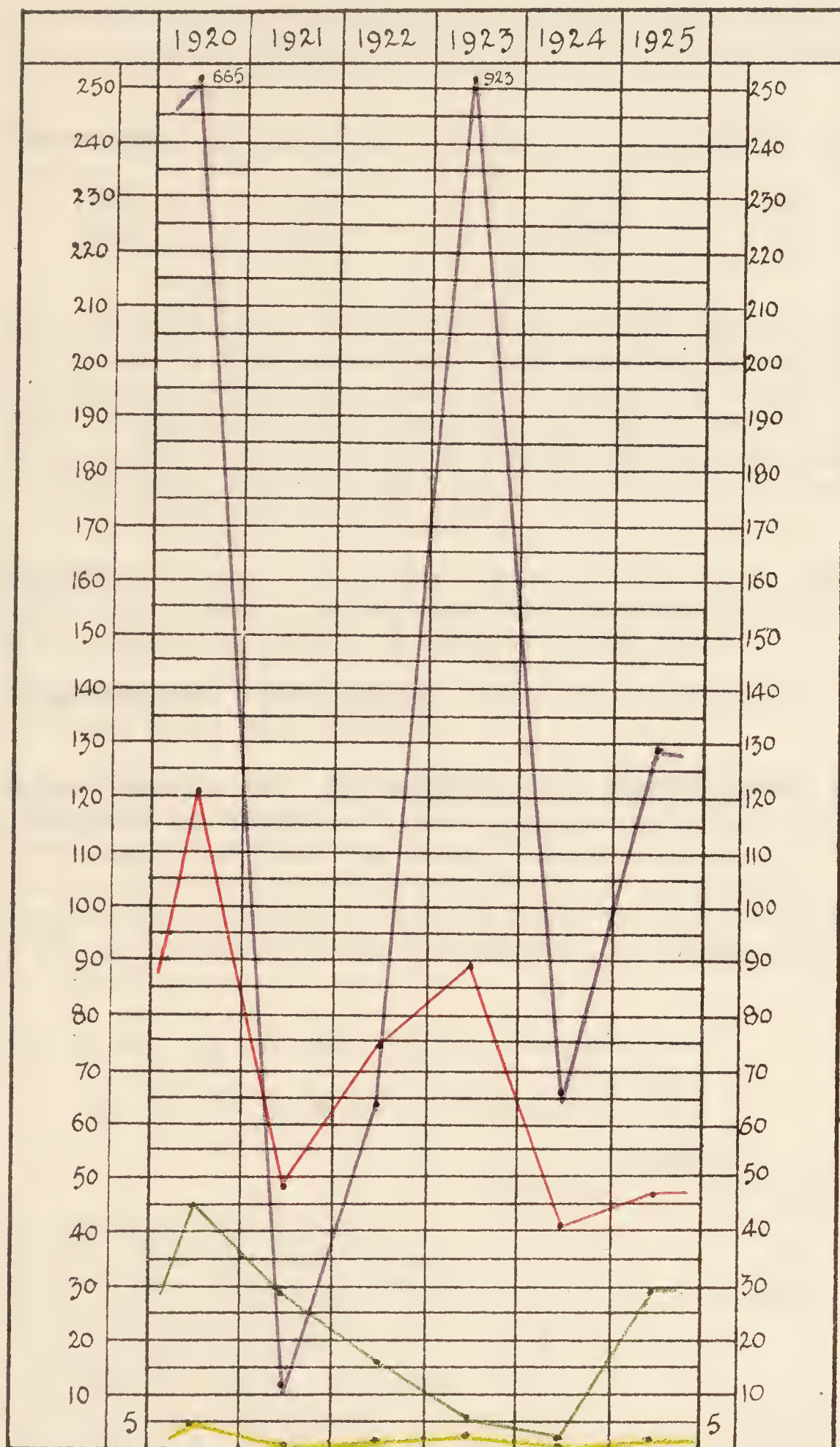
An outbreak occurred in 1925 giving rise to 129 notifications and possibly may be the forerunner of an epidemic next year as it is nearing the triennial cycle.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—No cases of this disease have been notified during the period under review.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—Four cases of this disease were notified in the period between the last week in July and the middle of August. In three instances the patient was a visitor who had recently arrived, two coming from Brixton and one from Esher, the latter was ailing at the time of his arrival. The fourth case was that of a resident living in the same street as one of the cases that came from Brixton but as far as could be ascertained there was no connection between these two cases. However, visitors at the house of this resident

NOTIFICATION OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1920 - 1925.



SCARLET FEVER	—	Average No. of cases for past 32 years - 67 per annum.
DIPHTHERIA	—	" " " " - 44 "
ENTERIC FEVER	—	" " " " - 13 "
MEASLES	—	" " " 10 years - 260 "

NO. OF CASES NOTIFIED IN ONE YEAR	Max:		Min:	
	Disease	Year	Year	Year
	Scarlet Fever	218 (1899)	10 (1918)	
	Diphtheria	264 (1894)	2 (1924)	
	Enteric Fever	86 (1899)	0 (1917)	
	Measles	923 (1923)	12 (1921)	

had also come from Brixton which pointed to the likelihood of a carrier being the means of infection. No other cases have occurred.

Pneumonia.—Notifications received for this disease were as under:—

1921	...	18	1922	...	45
1923	...	38	1924	...	75
		1925	...	22	

The rise above the average which may be taken as 20, which occurred in 1922, 1923, and 1924 was due to the concurrent influenza epidemic in 1922 and 1923, and in 1924 to the measles epidemic which occurred in 1923 and at the beginning of 1924. This also influenced the infantile mortality rate of 1924 inasmuch that nine cases were due to pneumonia out of a total of 30 infants who died.

Malaria.—During the period under review only three notifications have been received and in all of these the disease had been contracted whilst on service in the East.

Dysentery and Trench Fever.—No cases of Dysentery and Trench Fever have been notified.

Arrangements for Examination of Pathological and Bacteriological Specimens.—These examinations are carried out by arrangement with the Kent County Laboratory, at Maidstone. Outfits for the collection of specimens are furnished by the Laboratory, a stock being kept at the Public Health Department which can be obtained on application by medical practitioners.

The results for the year 1925 are as under:—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	Results.	
	Positive.	Negative.
Sent by Medical Practitioners.		
Swabs for B. Diphtheriæ ...	7	71
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	24	116
Serum for B. Typhosus ...	2	7
Cerebro-spinal Fluid ...	1	1
Sent by Medical Officer of Health.		
Swabs for B. Diphtheriæ ...	20	145
Sent from Borough Sanatorium.		
Swabs for B. Diphtheriæ ...	63	101
Serum for B. Typhosus ...	0	3
Cerebro-spinal Fluid ...	0	2
Totals ...	117	446

Action taken to Discover Contacts.—On enquiries being made into each case of a notified disease a list of contacts in the house is returned. If the patient happens to be a school child a School Nurse is instructed to furnish a list of the immediate contacts in the class. These she first examines, and sends home from School any suspicious cases for medical examination by their medical practitioners and failing the latter the case is reported to the School Medical Officer who examines the child. Contacts from an infected house are excluded from School on the lines of the joint memorandum of the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education on closure and exclusion from School. Those contacts, who are adults, and may be employed in places of business or in a public capacity, are advised to absent themselves for a sufficient length of time to cover the incubation period.

Isolation and Disinfection.—Provision is made for the isolation of Diphtheria and Enteric at the Isolation Hospital, and for cases of Small-pox, when they occur, at the Small-pox Hospital. Reference has already been made to these Institutions. In those cases in which isolation cannot be carried out properly at home parents are advised to consent to the removal of their sick to these institutions.

Disinfection at the homes is carried out by spraying with formalin or fumigation with sulphur di-oxide. A Thresh disinfecter is installed at the Isolation Hospital dealing with bedding and all articles of apparel, etc., from infected houses.

Action to Deal with Return Cases and Carrier Cases.—In those instances in which return cases have been discovered the patients have been re-admitted and if the cause is due to the tonsils and adenoids these have been operated on before discharge. Carrier cases are also admitted where proper treatment cannot be carried on at the homes of the patient. If Diphtheria bacillus is the cause for its admission the child is not discharged until three successive negative swabs have been returned, and until the throat presents a healthy condition.

No use has so far been made of the Schick and Dick tests for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever respectively or of the recently developed artificial methods of immunisation against these diseases. No primary or re-vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health Small-pox Regulations, 1917.

Whooping Cough.—Whooping Cough was prevalent in 1922 and 1925. Four deaths have been returned in the former and four in the latter year.

Review of the action taken to detect and prevent the spread of Infectious Disease.—Daily lists of absentees are issued by the Head Teachers those being marked "Sick" where

such is known to be the case. On the receipt of these lists at the Office the School Nurses are instructed to visit the homes, and where possible, to inspect the children and report on the nature of the illness. In cases where infectious disease is suspected, if there is no Medical Attendant, I myself inspect the children. In those cases in which the child is likely to be unable to attend school, an exclusion certificate is sent to the Head Teacher. The Attendance Officers report daily the cases of absentees through sickness that come to their notice, and the School Nurses visit those not already under Medical Treatment in the manner already indicated. As Medical Officer of Health, I have information of notifiable infectious diseases occurring among school and other children. In these cases exclusion certificates are sent to the schools for the children affected, and also for those in the affected house for the necessary period. All cases recovered from infectious disease are first seen by the School Medical Officer before re-admission to school.

Mortality from Influenza.—Deaths occurring from Influenza were as under:—

1921	...	3	1922	...	18
1923	...	3	1924	...	13
1925	...	8			

It will be seen that the years of the heaviest incidence were 1922 and 1924.

The Public Elementary Schools were closed on account of Influenza from January 30th to February 6th, 1925, and closing of Sunday Schools and exclusion of children under fourteen from places of public entertainment from January 31st to February 9th, 1925, was carried out, with a view to preventing the spread of the same disease under the provisions of the Corporation Act, 1921.

Enquiries were made during the prevalence of the disease; but the material collected was not sufficient for a special report.

Other Diseases to which Special Attention should be referred.

Cancer.—Mortality rate which was 1.4 per thousand of the population in 1921 rose in 1925 to 1.7. The average for the five year period being 1.6 per thousand.

Disinfection is carried out after the death of a cancer patient in all those houses from which a request is received for such measures. The Health Visitors give advice at the time of their visits and also at the Clinic as to the desirability that prompt medical advice should be sought by women suffering from any abnormal conditions with the object of the possibility of Cancer occurring.

In April, of 1924, a well-attended lecture was given on Cancer by Dr. Alfred Greenwood, County Medical Officer, and appeared to be much appreciated.

No cases of Anthrax or Rabies have come to the notice of the authority.

Cleansing and Disinfection of Verminous Persons and their belongings.—Facilities for this purpose are afforded at the Cleansing Station in connection with the Port by the provision of a series of three Nissen huts in an enclosed area, one containing the necessary apparatus for the generation of steam, besides the sack type of disinfectors numbering two, and the other two containing baths and dressing rooms, one for females, and one for males. The number attending was 17.

Disinfection of premises and articles is carried out by the occupiers under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, but where necessary clothing and blankets are removed to the Cleansing Station for this purpose.

One death from Tuberculosis was not previously notified, the reason for this being that the diagnosis was not certain during life of the patient, and was only ascertained as the result of the post-mortem examination.

The ratio of non-notified to total tuberculosis deaths is 3.3 per cent.

I consider the notification of tuberculosis in the area is much improved, and no action has been taken during the year.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—It has not been found necessary to take action under these regulations relating to tuberculosis employees in the milk trade, no instances having occurred during the year.

Public Health Act, 1925: Section 62.—No action has been taken under this section during the year.

Sanitary Administration.

Extermination of Rats.—During the year operations have been undertaken by the Corporation rat-catcher at the following centres:—

Private Houses	...	...	...	19
Boarding Houses	...	...	...	2
Fishmongers	...	...	...	1
Tobacconists	...	...	...	1
Wine Merchants	...	...	...	1
Private Schools	...	...	...	1
Sheds, Fowl Houses, Etc	...	...	...	14
				<hr/>
				39
				-

In the 39 visits made, 157 rats were known to have been destroyed, but this is doubtless only a proportion of the total number killed as many died away from the premises. The town generally appears to be much less troubled with this nuisance as was the case a few years ago in consequence of efforts made both officially and by private individuals. The rat-catcher states that although a number of complaints were made during the year the premises were found to be affected less severely and more easily cleared.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, 1925.

Inspection and re-inspection of dwelling houses for	
sanitary defects	763
Visits re overcrowding	37
Visits re Infectious Diseases	101
Visits to Schools re Infectious Diseases	6
Visits to Bakehouses	140
Visits to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	61
Visits to Slaughterhouses	1365
Visits to Food Shops, Restaurants, etc.	235
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	46
Visits to Factories and Workshops	62
Visits to Fried Fish Shops	16
Miscellaneous Visits	31
	<hr/>
	2863
	<hr/>

TABLE I.

Nuisances under the Public Health Act dealt with and abated during the year.

House drains completely relaid	5
House drains repaired	48
Blocked drains cleared	19
Water closet roofs repaired	15
Water closet doors repaired	3
Water closet new basins fixed	21
Water closet repairs to valve closet	3
Water closet foul basins cleansed	2
Water closet new flushing cisterns fixed	13
Water closet flushing cisterns repaired	35
Soilpipes repaired and cleared	7
Caps fixed to intercepting traps	1
New glazed earthenware sinks fixed	16
New sink wastepipes fixed	19
Traps provided to sinks, etc.	28
Storage tanks removed and water supply taken from	
rising main	2
External walls rendered in cement	7
Walls repointed or repaired to abate dampness	3
Roofs repaired and made watertight	58

Guttering and downspouting cleared and repaired ...	21
Paving of yards repaired	12
Repairs to plastering of walls	27
Repairs to plastering of ceilings	10
Repairs to house floors	17
Repairs to scullery pavings	13
Walls cleansed and re-decorated	63
Repairs to kitchen ranges	26
Repairs to coppers	18
Insanitary premises cleansed on notice to occupier ...	1
Animals so kept as to be a nuisance	53
Noisy animals and birds under Bye-laws	6
Cases of overcrowding dealt with	31
Offensive accumulations removed	3
Galvanized iron dustbins provided	256
Miscellaneous defects, etc.	25

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Cleansing and whitewashing on notice	1
Offensive accumulations removed on notice	1

STABLES.

Yards cleansed on notice	1
Offensive accumulations removed	8

COWSHEDS.

Cleansing and limewashing on notice	2
--	---

WORKSHOPS, ETC.

Ceilings cleansed and limewashed on notice	2
Ventilation provided	1
Sufficient sanitary accommodation provided	1

BAKEHOUSES.

Walls cleansed and limewashed on notice	3
Ceilings cleansed and limewashed on notice	3

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Cleansing and limewashing on notice	1
--	---

Foodstuffs Imported during 1925.

ex FLUSHING.

			Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
608,779 Carcases Pork	576371	0	0		
Veal	92495	0	0		
Fruit and Vegetables	62441	3	0		
Margarine	44479	3	0		
Offal (edible)	26042	1	0		
Lamb and Mutton	18617	1	0		
Oysters	13723	0	0		
Shrimps	12907	0	0		
Game and Poultry	8107	2	0		

Smelts	...	...	...	...	4309	3	0
Beef Fillets	...	...	...	...	4014	2	0
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	1481	2	0
Bacon	...	...	...	...	1295	1	0
Fruit Pulp	...	...	...	...	954	3	0
Meatware	...	...	...	...	840	3	0
Eggs ...	...	...	...	...	715	1	0
Sausages	...	...	...	...	467	1	0
Preserved Mussels	...	...	...	...	222	2	0
Sugar	...	...	...	...	169	0	0
Yeast	...	...	...	...	123	0	0
Fish ...	...	...	...	...	96	0	0
Onion Powder	...	...	...	...	82	0	0
Plovers' Eggs	...	...	...	...	64	2	0
Sardines	...	...	...	...	51	2	0
Cockles	...	...	...	...	19	0	0
Hams ...	...	...	...	...	14	0	0
Salmon	...	...	...	...	13	2	0
Smoked Meat	...	...	...	...	4	2	0
Pickled Shrimps	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Preserved Strawberries	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Cheese	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
Butter	...	...	...	...	0	0	10

Total: 43,505 tons 15 cwts. 3 qrs. 10 lbs.

ex BOULOGNE					cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	410329	2	0
Chocolate	...	...	...	...	112952	3	0
Cheese	...	...	...	...	92504	2	0
Dates	...	...	...	...	32787	3	0
Nuts	...	...	...	...	30770	3	0
Game and Poultry	...	...	...	...	28996	1	0
Eggs	...	...	...	...	8840	3	0
Fish	...	...	...	...	5672	0	14
Yeast	...	...	...	...	5102	0	0
Escallops	...	...	...	...	1731	2	0
Butter	...	...	...	...	1726	3	0
Oysters	...	...	...	...	711	1	0
Oranges and Lemons	...	...	...	...	417	2	0
Figs	...	...	...	...	185	3	0
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	182	1	0
Preserved Fruit	...	...	...	...	124	0	0
Caviare	...	...	...	...	46	3	20
Mushrooms	...	...	...	...	12	1	23
Hams	...	...	...	...	5	2	0
Salmon	...	...	...	...	3	1	0
Truffles	...	...	...	...	1	0	8
Lobsters	...	...	...	...	0	1	17

Total: 36,655 tons 4cwts. 3qrs. 26lbs.

CONDEMNATIONS:

37 Carcases Pork.
 1 Pig's Head.
 Offal (edible), 6cwts. 2qrs. 12lbs.
 27 Carcases Veal Exported.
 1716 Crates Apricots.
 159 Chips Strawberries.
 384 Crates Greengages.
 14 Casks Fruit Pulp.
 2 tons 4 cwts. Fish.
 6 cwts. Horseflesh.
 6 Kidneys removed. (Nephritis).
 10 Kidneys removed (Cystic).
 1 Kidney removed (Hæmorrhagic).
 31 Cysts removed.
 47 localised Abscesses removed.
 19 Carcases Pork found to have submaxillary glands intact
 although certified as having been inspected.

Port and Harbour of Folkestone. (Owned and controlled by Southern Railway Company).

Port Sanitary Authority constituted by an order in Council dated 1st July, 1922.

The limits of jurisdiction are:—

The jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority shall extend to so much of the Port as abuts upon the Borough together with the waters of that part of the Port and all docks, basins, harbours, creeks, rivers, channels, roads, bays, and streams within the said part of the Port, and the places which may from time to time be appointed as the Customs Boarding Station or Stations for the said part of the Port, and the places for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for the said part of the Port, under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf, and for the purposes of any such regulations as aforesaid shall also extend to any ship which in pursuance thereof, or of any directions given thereunder, shall be moored or anchored at the place appointed thereunder as aforesaid, or which shall be on its way thither.

For the purposes of the Order the following Sections of the Public Health Act, 1875, Public Health (Officers) Act, 1884, the Public Health (Ships, Etc.) Act, 1885, and the Public Health (Members and Officers) Act, 1885, shall apply; and the said Port Sanitary Authority shall have, exercise, perform, and be subject to, all the powers, rights, duties, capacities, liabilities and obligations of an Urban Sanitary Authority under the same

sections, so far as those sections are applicable to a Port Sanitary Authority, and to ships, vessels, boats, waters or persons within the jurisdiction of such Port Sanitary Authority.

Ports and Countries from which Vessels Arrive.

Foreign.—Boulogne, Flushing and occasionally from Ports in Norway, Sweden, Belgium, and Germany.

Coastwise.—Middlesbrough, Seaham Harbour, Sunderland, Jarrow, London, and Newlyn.

The number of vessels entering the Port of Folkestone during the year was 1635 being an increase of 10 for the year. The tonnage amounted to 851971 compared with 861028 for the year 1924.

The total number of passengers arriving at the Port during 1925 was (British and Aliens), 154996 compared with:—

1924	....	...	...	146302
1923	...	...	...	73471
1922	...	...	...	57272
1921	...	...	...	73144

In addition, during the summer months a large number of day excursionists from the Continent are landed which are not included in the above figures.

RISKS OF INTRODUCTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES TO WHICH THE PORT IS EXPOSED:—

The Port is in direct and rapid communication with Russia, Baltic States, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Czecho Slovakia, Holland (via Flushing), France, Spain, Italy, Portugal, and Eastern Europe (via Boulogne).

With the exception of a few timber and ice vessels which are now arriving from Norway and the Baltic ports, the chief risks of introduction are through the passenger traffic via Boulogne and Flushing from all parts of the Continent as well as Peninsular and Oriental passengers from Egypt and the East and discharged crews from Mediterranean ports, landing at Marseilles and proceeding overland to Boulogne. It is quite possible for infectious diseases to be introduced (even with the medical inspection of all passengers at this port) owing to the short duration of the passage from any infected areas which allows an infected person time to arrive in England before the initial symptoms of the disease have developed.

It is therefore evident the position of the Ferry Ports, of which this is a type, differs materially from Ports dealing with ocean going traffic, where the shortest voyages occupy more days than the cross-channel boats take hours. Unless a passenger develops acute symptoms on the passage, no intima-

tion would be available from the Pratique point of view. On account of the desire to expedite the journey of the passengers, there is every opportunity for a large proportion being landed and entrained before a case of possible serious sickness could be detected and brought to the notice of the Medical Inspector. Regulations giving special power to this class of port ought to be considered in view of the presence of infectious diseases in the areas above mentioned.

Character of Trade.

Folkestone is one of the principal channel ports for passengers both inwards and outwards and is also an approved port under the Alien Act.

Imports.

Foreign.—Consist chiefly of Meat, Cheese, Chocolates, Fruit, Vegetables, Margarine, Shrimps, Fish, Game and Poultry, Ice, Timber, Bricks.

Coastwise.—Consist chiefly of coal, timber, and stone.

FOODSTUFFS.

1921	...	31160 Tons including	213492 pigs.
1922	...	51600 „ „	327422 „
1923	...	64625 „ „	293611 „
1924	...	66647 „ „	506841 „
1925	...	80160 „ „	608779 „

Exports.

Chiefly consist of Fish, Horses, Live Stock (Prize) and a small amount of manufactured articles.

Medical Inspection of Aliens—Port of Folkestone Alien Act, 1920.

Passengers: British, 111,909, Aliens, 42,867. Aliens examined 952. No. of vessels which were visited by Medical Inspector 780.

The total number of Alien passengers here was made up by 30,221 visitors, 9,948 permanents, 2,780 in transit, 118 transmigrants.

Certificates were given as follows:—

Certificate	A	4	„	D	Nil.
„	B	30	„	E	Nil.
„	C	14			
Total: 48					

TABLE 4.

**Food and Drugs purchased during the year for the purpose
of Analysis.**

Date	Description	Result	Remarks
7th Jan.	2 Beers.		Contained 1/56 and 1/28 lead in grains per gallon respectively.
2nd Mar.	2 Milks.	Genuine.	Free from preservatives.
" "	1 Apricot Jam.	Genuine.	
" "	1 Margarine.	Genuine.	Free from preservatives.
" "	1 Strawberry Jam.	Genuine.	
" "	1 Self-raising Flour.	Genuine.	
" "	1 Flour.	Genuine.	
3rd "	8 Milks.	7 Genuine.	One deficient in fat to the extent of 11%. Vendor summoned before Borough Bench Fined £3. 3. 0 and £4 7. 0 costs.
13th Apr.	10 Milks.	8 Genuine.	Two deficient in fat to the extent of 3% and 5% respectively. Vendors warned by Health Committee.
" "	1 Skim Milk.	Genuine.	Free from preservatives.
14th Apr.	1 Butter.	Genuine.	Free from preservatives.
" "	1 Strawberry Jam.	Genuine.	
" "	1 White Pepper.	Genuine.	
" "	1 Flour.	Genuine.	
29th July	9 Milks.	Genuine.	Free from preservatives. One a little low in fat—no action.
3rd Aug.	16 Milks.	13 Genuine.	One contained 4.7% of added water. Vendor summoned before Borough Bench. Case dismissed. Other contained 4% of added water. Fined 10/- and £1. 1. 0 costs. Another deficient in fat to the extent of 28% and 10% of added water. Fined £2. 2. 0 and £1. 1. 0 costs.

TABLE 4.
Food and Drugs purchased during the year for the
purpose of Analysis (*continued*).

Date	Description	Result	Remarks
30th Oct.	8 Milks.	Genuine.	Free from preservatives.
26th Nov.	2 Cheddar Cheese	Genuine.	
„ „	2 Beef Sausage Meat.	Genuine.	Free from preservatives.
„ „	1 Grapes.	Genuine.	Contained 0.02 grains of copper per pound, which is equivalent to 0.08 grains of crystallised copper sulphate per pound.
„ „	1 Cream of Tartar.		Contained 16% of Acid Calcium Phosphate. Vendor warned by Health Committee.
„ „	1 Mixed Spice.	Genuine.	
„ „	1 Margarine.	Genuine.	Free from preservatives.
„ „	1 Preserved Peas.	Genuine.	
„ „	1 Ground Almonds.	Genuine.	
„ „	1 Ground Rice.	Genuine.	
„ „	1 Baking Powder.	Genuine.	
„ „	1 Custard Powder.	Genuine.	
„ „	1 Bottled Cherries.	Genuine.	
„ „	1 Butter.	Genuine.	Free from preservatives.
„ „	1 "Atora" Beef Suet.	Genuine	
30th Dec.	6 Milks.	Genuine.	Free from preservatives.
31st „	8 Milks.	Genuine.	Free from preservatives.

PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

The Amount of Shipping entering the Port Sanitary District during the year 1925:—

	Number Tonnage.		Number inspected.		Number reported to be defective	Number of orders issued.
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector		
FOREIGN						
Steamers	1184	776442	—	110	1	Verbal Notice Given
Motor	—	—	—	—	—	
Sailing	17	1610	—	17	1	
Fishing	Unknown					
Total foreign	1201	778052	—	127	2	—
COASTWISE						
Steamers	412	72039	—	61	7	Verbal
Motor	—	—	—	—	—	
Sailing	22	1887	—	10	—	
Fishing	Unknown					
Total coastwise	434	73926	—	71	7	—
Total foreign and coastwise	1635	851978	—	198	9	—

Nuisances.

Dirty and untidy Forecastle.	...	3
Foul W.C.'s.	... ..	5
Verminous Forecastle.	... ..	1

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORK-PLACES.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspec- tions. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prose- cutions. (4)
Factories ... (Including Factory Laundries)	6	—	—
Workshops ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	22	—	—
Workplaces ... (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	35	—	—
Total ...	63	—	—

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			No. of Prose- cutions (5)
	Found (2)	Reme- died (3)	Refer'd to H M. Insp'tor (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts* :—				
Want of cleanliness ...	2	2	—	—
Want of ventilation ...	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding ...				
Want of drainage of floors ...			—	—
Other nuisances ...			—	—
Sanitary Accommodation ... (not separate for sexes) (insufficient) (unsuitable or defective)	1	1	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101) ...				
Other offences ... (Excluding offences relating to outwork & offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
Total ...	4	4	—	—

Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.

NATURE OF WORK. 1.	In- stances. (2)	Notices served. (3)	Prose- cutions. (4)
Wearing Apparel— Making, &c. Cleaning and washing Household linen Lace, lace curtains and nets Curtains and furniture hangings Furniture and upholstery Electro plate File making Brass and brass articles Fur pulling Cables and chains Anchors and Grapnels Gart gear Locks, latches and keys Umbrellas, &c. Artificial flowers Nets, other than wire nets Tents Sacks Racquet and tennis balls Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags Brush making Pea picking Feather sorting Carding, &c., of buttons, &c. Stuffed toys Basket making Chocolates and sweetmeats Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, &c. Textile weaving	—		
TOTAL

NIL

Folkestone Meteorological Chart, 1925.

MONTH	Highest Reading of Barometer in Millibars	Lowest Reading of Barometer in Millibars	Mean Temp.	Absolute		Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Daily Range	Sunshine per Campbell Stokes Recorder Hours.	Rainfall Millim'tres	Relative Humidity	No. of Sunless Days.	No. of Rainy Days	Lowest Min. Reading on Grass.
				Max.	Min.									
			Degrees F	Degrees F	Degrees F	Degrees F	Degrees F	Degrees F						
JANUARY	1042.7	0992.2	42.7	52	30	47.4	38.1	9.3	56.8	57.0	93	17	13	22
FEBRUARY	1034.2	0976.0	42.7	55	30	47.5	37.9	9.6	69.8	90.5	94	6	18	26
MARCH	1036.2	1003.5	41.5	55	29	47.0	36.0	9.0	115.9	28.9	90	4	14	23
APRIL	1022.8	1003.1	46.1	58	34	51.6	40.6	11.0	138.0	88.2	83	3	20	28
MAY	1025.5	0996.8	53.8	72	39	59.6	47.9	11.7	249.5	49.9	81	1	18	35
JUNE	1029.1	1011.6	59.1	78	45	66.3	52.0	14.3	284.0	13.7	72	0	5	39
JULY	1027.7	1001.0	63.3	81	52	69.8	56.9	12.7	223.6	63.9	79	1	18	46
AUGUST	1029.8	1001.8	61.7	73	49	68.0	55.5	12.5	173.6	30.4	84	1	13	42
SEPTEMBER	1031.1	0991.5	55.5	71	42	62.2	48.9	13.3	143.2	56.8	84	6	19	34
OCTOBER	1033.4	0978.9	54.2	68	35	60.0	48.5	11.5	132.7	84.0	89	6	17	31
NOVEMBER	1032.5	0981.0	42.2	60	27	46.3	38.1	8.2	101.2	108.4	90	5	19	25
DECEMBER	1037.0	0964.5	39.2	52	26	43.2	35.3	7.8	73.2	97.7	88	9	19	17

Mean Temperature for Year ...	54.7	Total Rainfall	769.4 millimetres	(30.3 ins)	Highest Reading of Barometer at
Mean Daily Max. Temperature	64.6	" Sunshine ...	1761.5 hours		M.S.L. 1042.7 mb. on 19th Jan.
" Min.	44.6	No. of Sunless Days	59		at 1700 hours.
" Range ...	10.9	" Rainy Days	193		Lowest Reading of Barometer at
" Relative Humidity	86	Greatest fall of rain in a day	28.0 mm.		M.S.L. 964.5 mb. on 20th Dec. at
		on 19th October			1700 hours.

